Triticum aestivum L. (Poaceae.) 45145. Wheat seeds from Sydney, Australia. Presented by Mr. George Valder, Under Secretary and Director, Department of Agriculture. "Florence. It was noticed that during the 1916-1917 season, when a great deal of rust was experienced all over this State, Florence proved more rust-resistant than any of the other varieties sent." (Valder.) A very early wheat used for both grain and hay in New South Wales.

## Notes from Correspondents Abroad.

Extract from letter dated April 30, 1917, from Mr. H. R. Wright, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand:
"Amongst the apples I forwarded last season is one called Willie Sharp. This apple is a first-class variety for a stock, as it roots very freely. The method of raising them: first, root graft some cuttings; the following season, that is, when they are one year old, cut down to the ground and they will shoot up bushy, and as soon as the shoots get a few inches high start to earth up and they will then root out of the sides. The following winter, pull the moulding down and cut off just below the collar of fibrous roots. These you plant out in nursery rows to grow into trees, or bud other varieties on to them.

This is what we call the stool system, and is fast becoming the recognized method of raising aphisresisting stocks. Once you get some plants on their own roots you can select some of the strongest roots, cut into pieces about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, then nick out a line about the same depth with a spade and plant about one inch apart, just covering the top of the root and no more. The following season lift and plant out for stools.

When planting out stools, plant about one foot apart, with about four feet between the rows. This will give you plenty of room to use a celery moulder to earth up. It must be borne in mind with the stool system through continually cutting them back to the ground they increase in the number of plants you take off each year. Only aphis-resistant stocks are used both in Australia and New Zealand."